THE CLERK: On the K-11 calendar, calendar four, indictment 1 1568 of 1989, Felipe Rodriguez. 2 Mr. Rodriguez is out and present before the Court. 3 Counselors, your appearances, please. 4 MS. MORRISON: Nina Morrison from the Innocence Project for 5 Mr. Rodriguez. 6 Zachary Margulis-Ohnuma, 260 Madison MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: 7 Avenue also for Mr. Rodriguez who is standing next to me. 8 Good morning, your Honor. 9 MR. MASTERS: For the People, Robert J. Masters. 10 Good morning, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. 12 Good morning, Mr. Rodriguez. 13 THE DEFENDANT: Good morning, Judge. 14 Mr. Masters, we will start with you. THE COURT: 15 Let me just remind the press I have allowed -- I did get an 16 application for still photography, I know there is a request for 17 videography, I have allowed it, I have already vetted the attorneys 18 with respect to this, they have no objection; the People take no 19 position, but just be cognizant this is a court of law, obviously do 20 not make any noise on your end. 21 Yes, Mr. Masters. 22 MR. MASTERS: Judge, I would like to start by thanking you for 23 accommodating the parties on such short notice and committing us to 24 calendar on this matter here today.

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Judge, not to bury the lead, at the request of the defendant's counsel, the People have undertaken a reinvestigation of the defendant's conviction. Ms. Morrison will more fully I think describe her efforts and the avenues that she and cocounsel have pursued over the last twelve years. The defendant has maintained his innocence since before his arrest and accordingly has asked us to review this case through the prism of actual innocence.

At this juncture despite an exhaustive reinvestigation of all the proceedings and transcripts, police files from two separate agencies, all the laboratory records, the medical examiner files, reinterviews with many of the witnesses including a two-day interview of the critical witness that resulted in the defendant's arrest, indictment and conviction who has since recanted his incriminating testimony as recently as 2017, I am at this point unable to find a credible basis to disturb the presumption of the defendant's guilt that attached upon the return of a guilty verdict pursuant to People versus Session, S-E-S-S-I-O-N, 34 NY 2d 254; People versus Richetti, R-I-C-H-E-T-T-I, 302 NY 230.

However, the reinvestigation revealed documents from the now defunct Long Island Rail Road Police which careful review of the record, as well as interviews with two former assistant district attorneys who handled the case through indictment then through trial, revealed that neither of them had ever seen the documents before and particularly a memo book entry by a Long Island Rail Road detective which would not only have served to impeach the star

witness, it would have provided a significant avenue to attack the thoroughness and competence of the police work resulting in the accusations that have stood all these years. It may well have provided weight to the trial counsel's efforts during the trial to nominate as many third-parties as the crime's author as possible.

Because the documentation of the investigation 's conclusion does not appear to be in sequence or complete because the record of Rosario compliance met the standards of 30 years ago but would no longer seem to be adequate for our purposes today, I am neither comfortable or able to rely on the presumption of regularity that ordinarily attaches to these proceedings pursuant to People versus Glass, 43 NY 2d 283.

Rather, I have concluded something quite the opposite occurred.

I am satisfied that critical material, information reflecting on the guilt of the defendant existed and was in the possession of the Long Island Rail Road police. I am also satisfied that for whatever reason this information was never provided to the defendant.

Frustratingly, I have uncovered a Brady-type violation but one without a culprit. The fact that responsibility for this error cannot be connected to any individual or any agency does not spare the conclusion that the defendant should have gotten this material and that had he not, it undermines the validity of the conviction that was returned in 1990. That's pursuant to Brady versus Maryland, 373 US 83; Giglio versus United States, G-I-G-L-I-O, 405

US 150; People versus Vilardi, V-I-L-A-R-D-I, 76 NY 2d 67; and Kyles v Whitley, 514 US 419.

Because of these conclusions, Acting District Attorney Ryan has authorized me to make the information available to defense counsel and to invite the motion which brings us here today. We will be joining in it and requesting the Court to grant the extraordinary relief of setting aside the defendant's conviction.

Furthermore, the defendant now returned to his pre-conviction status the indictment reinstated. I'll be moving to dismiss it because in light of the critical witness Javier Ramos's recantation.

While I don't find it to be that persuasive in the slightest bit, I could not in good faith attempt to convict the defendant again on the quality of the evidence that remains. Accordingly, at the conclusion of these proceedings, I will be moving to dismiss the indictment.

But first, Judge, some context is necessary.

The case has its origin in the November 26, 1988 murder of Maureen "Nina" Fernandez, a 35 year-old mother of three whose body was found on Thanksgiving morning in a desolate Long Island Rail Road yard in Maspeth, a reputed lovers' lane. Ms. Fernandez was partially clothed and had been stabbed 37 times. Autopsy revealed that several of her wounds were likely fatal. Additionally, evidence suggested that she had been beaten, and indeed she sustained a broken nose. Other evidence suggested that although not conclusive, evidence pointed strongly to sexual assault. Of note, Ms. Fernandez's blood alcohol level was .33.

The murder resulted in an investigation undertaken by the 104 precinct detective unit and the Long Island Rail Road Police. Despite the appearance of the crime scene with a great deal of blood and fresh tire tracks present, little evidence of forensic value was revealed.

As a result, the investigation was propelled by evidence to piece together the deceased's movements in the hours before her remains were discovered.

Despite the resort to criminal profilers, the use of police sketches, the investigation was stalled from us. It was only upon tracing a car observed leaving the rail yard to a security employee of Wyckoff Heights Hospital where the deceased's daughter was being treated the evening before the murder did the investigation develop focus.

The investigation culminated on March 27, 1989 with the arrest of the defendant, Felipe Rodriguez based upon alleged admissions he made to his best friend, Javier Ramos. A lineup identification by Robert Thompson who had seen the deceased and the defendant together at a bar drinking to excess approximately one hour before Ms. Fernandez's estimated time of death.

Additionally, circumstantial evidence corroborated the identification and the evidence was complemented by a statement made by the defendant six months before his arrest that, although denying involvement in the crime, mentioned a disturbing fascination with the Wyckoff Heights Hospital morgue and a macabre interest in the bodies of homicide victims.

to vacate his conviction and sentences.

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The defendant was tried on the instant indictment in April and May of 1990 before the Honorable Ralph Sherman and a jury. He was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 25 years to life imprisonment on May 25th of 1990. The conviction has survived appellate review in both the state and federal court systems as well as collateral attack based on an alleged Brady violation. The defendant was granted clemency by Governor Andrew Cuomo three years ago to the day, December 30, 2016, owing to the defendant's stellar record as an inmate. Provided an opportunity, our office voiced no opposition to the governor's action. It should be noted that the defendant had always maintained his innocence. Indeed, he was denied parole in 2014 due to his failure to voice remorse for the crime and actually declined to appear before the Parole Board in the weeks before the Governor's intervention because he could not admit remorse for a crime he claimed he had no involvement in. At this point, Judge, I think it's appropriate for Ms. Morrison to detail her efforts over the past twelve years made on behalf of the defendant. Thank you, Mr. Masters. THE COURT: Ms. Morrison. MS. MORRISON: Thank you, Judge. Thank you, Bob. It is my great honor and privilege to appear here today on behalf of Felipe Rodriguez and formally present our unopposed motion

This day has been a long, long time coming for all of us. It

was over 32 years ago, when I was still in high school,
November 1987 when Ms. Fernandez was murdered. And it was almost 30
years ago in May 1990 that my client, Felipe Rodriguez, stood in
this very courthouse on the third floor and heard the jury pronounce
him guilty of a crime he didn't commit and to hear the judge say
that he had no choice but to sentence him to the maximum 25 to life
for that charge.

It was 13 years ago after spending many years on our very long waiting list that Felipe became an Innocence Project client and I was assigned to become his lawyer then. I was at the time pregnant with my daughter who is here today and who is now twelve years old. We took Felipe's case for a few reasons. We take only about one percent of the cases of those who write to us. One reason was it appeared there was DNA evidence that could tell us conclusively whether or not his claim of innocence was real – meaning testing DNA to prove whether or not he committed this crime.

The other reason was that his case had all of the hallmarks that we have seen in wrongful convictions proven by DNA evidence. As Mr. Masters mentioned, he was convicted primarily based on the testimony of a man who had himself been a suspect in the crime initially and he admitted to having given at least one false statement to police investigators early in the investigation naming another man who then acknowledged that was actually him.

There was one eyewitness who picked Mr. Rodriguez out of the lineup out of four who saw the lineup and that witness was both drunk

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and high on drugs that night. And his initial description said that the man at the bar who he saw with the victim was a stocky, white or Italian male with hazel eyes and reddish brown hair which clearly did not match Mr. Rodriguez's description.

Felipe himself was a devoted father of a young son. He had no arrests or convictions or history of violence towards anyone and there was no physical evidence connecting him with the crime. In fact at the time he was thinking of becoming an NYPD officer and he was in the auxillary police force.

So we started by searching for DNA. Some of the former law students who worked with us are now lawyers themselves and are here today. And with the cooperation of the DA's office we spent several years looking for any scrap of DNA evidence that would clear him of this crime. Unfortunately very early on we learned that almost everything that we thought to test that could have determined the killer's identity had been destroyed even before Felipe faced trial under the procedures that were in place at the time.

We were then fortunate enough to have several students on the case who begged me not to close it and who said we just can't leave this man in prison, we have to keep searching. So we took a long-shot and kept looking for several years with the help of, in particular, Eric Rosenbaum, an assistant district attorney in the Queens district attorney's office.

Finally we found a few hairs and other items in a warehouse that got lost during Hurricane Sandy again and had been found again.

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Unfortunately the testing did not yield any DNA from the male so there was nothing we could do to pursue his claim of innocence with DNA.

At that point I managed to convince my friend and colleague, Zachary Margulis-Ohnuma to join our case and help us and do some additional work we might need to get Felipe out of prison and we brought a clemency application to Governor Cuomo. I will always be grateful to the Governor's staff for recognizing that the fact that Mr. Rodriguez could not and would not express remorse for a crime he didn't commit, should not mean that he was not a deserving applicant for a commutation of sentence.

He was released from prison in January of 2017, nearly three years ago. The first client in Innocence Project history to get a commutation of sentence in New York and we continue d to investigate. We made him a promise we would do everything in our power not just to free his body from prison, but to clear his record and restore his good name.

In 2017 Mr. Masters himself said he would investigate the case anew with fresh eyes and open dialogue. This was no small thing to agree to. He has - as most people in this courtroom know, is no small thing, he has considerable responsibilities other than digging around in 30-year old murder cases. And we had already lost one motion to vacate, "we" meaning Mr. Rodriguez, before the Innocence Project got on the case and would have had a hard time getting back into court for another one without the DA's cooperation.

We worked together to create a list of missing files, for

documents that we thought we needed, issues in the case. I trusted him so much that I even sent him my own internal memos on certain aspects of the case because I believed that he was going to take the evidence where it led.

While they were reviewing the evidence we managed to locate Javier Ramos, the main witness against Mr. Rodriguez. And when Mr. Ohnuma and an investigator spoke with him, as Mr. Masters mentioned, he admitted the testimony given at trial was a lie. Rather than go to court with that information we took it to the DA's office and let them continue to investigate as they saw fit.

In December of 2018 we had a big break. It turned out the NYPD files that we did not have for many years were in storage, despite both sides searching for them for some time, and over the next two years Mr. Masters I know personally as well as Detective LoVerdi had gathered and continued to review the evidence in that file. We didn't always see the issues or the facts of this case in the same light but we were candid with one another and I never doubted for a minute the commitment to get the job done and to put the time and effort needed to give Mr. Rodriguez his day in court.

Mr. Masters could have handed this off to someone else but he kept it and I know that with the death of Judge Brown this year it was no small thing for him to do. And I will and always will remain forever grateful to him.

So here is what brings us here today. A number of documents provided to us over the last two months from the police file, the Long

Island Rail Road file — I will not detail them all here, we might not get out of here before 5:00, but suffice to say it amounted to very significant Brady material that the defense appears not to have received — I say "appears" because Felipe's trial lawyer passed away some time ago, but it was pretty clear to all of us from the record that there were certain things that she clearly did not have.

They directly supported the misidentification and innocence defense and further eroded the credibility of the witness, Javier Ramos. This is actually the first motion that I filed in Felipe's case since I became his lawyer 13 years ago because we were able to work this process through collaborative, or if not always quickly as we all might have liked.

And before I turn it over to Mr. Margulis-Ohnuma, I just want to say a few more things briefly about Felipe as a man, as a person, of course. He is a deeply religious and good man who found comfort in his faith even in the darkest of times. He has shown me how to make adversity into strength. In prison he showed kindness and comfort to those who had no one, who never had a hope of getting out of prison who knew they would probably die there. He stayed determined to be a devoted father to his son who was just three years old when he went to prison and lost his dad for the next several decades — and he did maintain that bond, they were as close when he got out as when he went in there. He kept his faith in our case. He told me often that he didn't think it was a mere coincidence that the murder victim had the nickname of Nina which is my name and that it was a sign from God that

his luck was going to turn. Even when I abandoned him to go on maternity leave three months after taking his case, he decided that my daughter must be his guardian angel and she would guide our work and she brought good luck to everything we did.

But he also had faith in the ordinary human beings who walked this earth; that the flawed men and women who run the legal system, and we are flawed, that we try our best. That those of us who had failed him so badly in 1990 and then the decades that followed would nonetheless some day bring the truth to light and acknowledge the grief he had to live through.

And it is my honor and privilege to stand beside him on the day that once again vindicates his faith.

THE COURT: Mr. Ohnuma.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Thank you very much, your Honor.

I think at this time we move pursuant to 440.10(G) and (H) to vacate the conviction and dismiss the indictment.

I will say a couple words if I may about my involvement in the case. Most of all I want to be express gratitude both on behalf of my client and personally to the Queens County District Attorney's office, your Honor, to the Court, most of all the Innocence Project. The work they do is incredibly resource intensive and these cases kind of really can't happen without them. Very grateful to be a part of one that ended up successful and I think we all owe a real debt of gratitude to the Innocence Project for what they do.

When Nina came to me five years ago I reviewed the file. I think

there was a central observation that I made that's relevant to Mr. Masters's remarks which is whether or not Javier Ramos was telling the truth, there was no connection whatsoever between the car the police had identified and the murder. There was no biological evidence as the Innocence Project's hard work had revealed inside the car.

The Prosecutor's closing statement was that the murder happened inside the car because that was consistent with Javier Ramos's false statement. So with that central observation, we could go forward and investigate it and build brick by brick with hard work, paralegal after paralegal both from my office, associates in my office, paralegals at the Innocence Project and Nina and I overseeing it all and put ting it together and knowing what we were looking for in the material that was turned over last month. And I am so grateful to the Innocence Project, to Felipe and the Queens County District Attorney's office for putting us there.

I also want to echo what Ms. Morrison said. You cannot imagine a more thoughtful, diligent, heartfelt, unbiased person than Felipe Rodriguez. I mean he has gone through what none of us can ever imagine and he has done it with entire and complete grace. Today was really the first time he has ever been late in my experience.

MS. MORRISON: That was because of an accident on the freeway for the record.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: So for all those reasons, Mr. Rodriguez moves pursuant to CPL 440.10 to vacate the conviction.

MR. MASTERS: Judge, in the interest of fairness and candor,

our basis for rejecting the defendant's claim of actual innocence is based on the rejection of Mr. Ramos's recantation, for just as his testimony was necessary to commence the prosecution, crediting his recantation would be necessary to erase the notion of the defendant's innocence.

The legal prism through which this recantation must be viewed informs my conclusion. The time-honored legal principles regarding his recantations have this famous quote from the Court of Appeals seminal decision from 1916, People versus Shilitano, S-H-I-L-I-T-A-N-O, 218 NY 161: Therein Judge Samuel Seabury wrote this oft-cited principle: There is no form of proof so unreliable as recanting testimony. In the popular mind it is often regarded of great importance. Those experienced in the administration of criminal law know well its untrustworthy character.

I don't wish to belabor my conclusions regarding Mr. Ramos. He was kind enough to be flown here from out of state and be interviewed in the presence of his own attorney over two days by myself, by Sergeant LoVerdi of my office and former Assistant District Attorney David Dikman who took Mr. Ramos's sworn incriminating statement on March 27th of 1989 and adduced an even more detailed version before the grand jury which indicted the defendant two days thereafter.

But as a result of my reinvestigation I must say that I remain singularly unpersuaded by Mr. Ramos's recantation. Sergeant LoVerdi and Mr. Dikman share my opinion. Apart from the suspect view of

recantations provided by our common law, Mr. Ramos's recantation is entirely devoid of logic, adequate recall and appears to be motivated in part by intense animus towards the police. Indeed, Mr. Ramos's trial testimony, although extensively challenged was, supported by internal logic which his current version fails to approach. Accordingly, the defendant's conviction, although hardly based on overwhelming evidence, remains presumptively valid and based on adequate evidence supported by credible circumstantial evidence. Therefore it is my opinion that the claim of actual innocence cannot be accepted as it is almost entirely based upon Mr. Ramos's claims.

violation, your Honor. Some detail of that violation and its relevance I believe is necessary. Because Ms. Fernandez's body was discovered at a Long Island Rail Road yard, their police extensively participated in the investigation. The lead agency who was the NYPD in the case was investigated out of the 104 precinct detective unit. The investigation commenced on November 26 th of 1987. It changed hands on April 1st of 1988 when the first NYPD detective retired and it was assigned to another. From the commence ment of this case until October 1 of 1988, there are 212 numbered DD-5s. More than half authored by two Long Island Rail Road detectives assigned to the system now. However over the last six months of the investigation pendency there are approximately only an additional three to five DD-5s, and none of them are numbered.

The documentation concludes with the events of March 27 th of 1989, that is the reinterview of Mr. Ramos, his identification of the defendant as the car's borrower and the author of the incriminating admissions previously described as well as DD-5s documenting the preparation of a taped statement — a typed statement made by ADA Dikman, the coordinated efforts of the 83rd precinct auxillary police to have the defendant available to be taken to custody, as well as the lineup identification by Mr. Thompson. Subsequent DD-5s note the enlisting of Lifecoder in an attempt at DNA testing on the car seat covers which yielded nothing.

Any objective review of the investigat or files are concerning. The most critical portions of the investigation, indeed were most sparingly documented. Were the paucity of the documentation the only issue revealed in our review of this matter, I would not recommend disturbing this conviction; however, it is clear that although the Long Island Rail Road police were utilizing NYPD DD-5s to document their work, simultaneous reports were filled out to explain their activity to justify overtime and progress in the case. Inconsistencies in their paperwork are apparent and it seems inconceivable they would not have been the subject of cross-examination, particularly considering the defense trial strategy.

However most troubling and decisive is the discovery of a photocopy of a memo book identified as having been written by

Detective Sullivan of the Long Island Rail Road police. The handwritten note states: Rodriguez showed up at Ramos's house 6:00 A.M. Thanksgiving morning with male black friend, 25 years old, slim, dark-skinned black.

Sullivan has no memory of it. NYPD Detective Beisel never saw it and candidly admits he would have pressed for an identification of the male black. Concerned that he could have been an additional witness against the defendant but also a potential accomplice to the crime or perhaps even the actual perpetrator.

An examination of the trial record reveals no hint it was in counsel's possession. It is unimaginable that a defense strategy of nominating as many candidates for this crime's commission as possible would not have premiered this statement to establish that and to cast doubt on the investigation's failure to pursue such a significant lead. As a result, I am persuaded these materials were not provided to the defendant. That conclusion was only strengthened by that conversation with former ADAs Dikman and Safran who tried the case. Neither ever saw these materials and both would have taken steps to address their significance and relevance.

Judge, while analyzing what I had uncovered I came across a decision published in last Monday's Law Journal. It was actually from the First Department hand downs of December 19th of 2019, People versus Darrin McGhee, M-C-G-H-E-E, 2019 Westlaw 6902810, an opinion written by Judge Mazzarelli. It opens by saying: The Brady rule is based on the requirement of due process and its purpose is not to displace the

adversary system as the primary means by which truth is uncovered but to ensure that the accused receives a fair trial. Here the People admittedly failed to disclose a witness statement that could have aided the defense in attempting to impeach the only eyewitness to the shooting in question and that could have opened up an additional avenue investigation. Indeed where the information gathered if true would have directly contradicted the People's theory of the case, it must be considered Brady.

Judge, that holding is familiar to all of us but I think the articulation is particularly apt to the case before us. In sum, the information, particularly that memo book entry, though its author theorized that Ramos promptly walked back what it was that he said those details, he admits is pure conjecture, Sullivan does, and it has no impact ultimately on the legal analysis. It was favorable to the defendant. Very favorable. On a number of planes it would have impeached Mr. Ramos. It would have impeached the detective. It would have impeached the entire investigation. It would have lent support for the defense theory of another perpetrator. Because it was favorable, it was our obligation to get it into the defendant's hands.

That I cannot fairly accuse or blame anyone, that I have no culprit for this mistake, doesn't in any way alleviate our responsibility not to make it in the first place. Nor does it mitigate the legal impact of what occurred. I cannot offer a defense to these based on materiality. Based upon my entire career only working within the practice of criminal law it would have been a different trial had

this piece of paper been made available and no one would have been 1 surprised by a different verdict. 2 Because of that I am compelled to join in the motion. Because 3 Mr. Ramos's current disposition and his version now, I can neither 4 retry the case or let the indictment stand. 5 On a personal note I must thank defense counsel and the defendant 6 for the patience that they showed us during this long journey that's 7 gone on for several years. I must also thank Sergeant LoVerdi for his 8 remarkable devotion in the investigation as well as all the retired 9 detectives and former ADAs. They took my calls, they answered my 10 questions, admitted that which they could and recognized where time had 11 eroded their memories. 12 Finally I recognize, frustratingly, I provide a conclusion that is 13 in some ways unsatisfying to everyone: To the defendant I cannot lift 14 the cloud of suspicion but I can lift the burden of his conviction. 15 To everyone who worked so hard on this case 30 years ago, I have 16 ultimately disturbed the satisfaction that they felt from achieving 17 justice in such a difficult case. 18 For the deceased's family, I have taken the closure that our 19 system tries to provide to all families of deceased. That I have taken 20 that from them. 21 And for Maureen Fernandez, I have now terminated her case without 22 a conclusion. I pray that her eternal slumber is not disturbed as a 23

To Mr. Rodriguez, a last order of business is due: Guilty or not,

result.

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1	you were entitled to that information. Accused of indidening a young
2	mother of three, you were owed the best the criminal justice system
3	could provide. Not perfection because no system can accomplish that,
4	but when things were cut in your favor should find their way in your
5	attorney's hands, that seems not to have happened here and for that I
6	am sorry.
7	Because it didn't, we take the action we do now and we take today.
8	Judge, I move and join in the motion to set aside the conviction
9	pursuant to CPL 440. Upon that being granted I will move to dismiss
10	this indictment against the defendant.
11	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Masters.
12	I understand that Mr. Felipe Rodriguez would like to make a
13	statement.
14	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Mr. Rodriguez.
16	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.
17	First and foremost I want to thank God for allowing me to be
18	here today. Thank you, your Honor, Mr. Masters, thank you for all
19	your work.
20	There is no doubt in my life this day would come. There is no
21	question that there was a crime committed and I hope and pray that
22	one day whoever did commit the crime can be found or maybe his
23	conscience can make him come forward. Either that or anything else
24	that is going to show what happened on that Thanksgiving morning.
25	My son was three years old.

1	THE COURT: By the way, I know that your son was on his way.
2	Has he arrived?
3	THE DEFENDANT: He is here.
4	He is big now. Bigger than me. But if it wasn't for Nina
5	Morrison and Zack and all their efforts, the fact that I probably
6	would have still been in prison the rest of my days, I want to thank
7	the supervisor, I want to thank Arthur Browne who worked hard on
8	this case. I want to thank Father Ogbunna who is here today who
9	actually counseled me in prison and helped me become the man that I
10	am today. Part of hope right here in court. I am grateful for all
11	the attention he gave me. It's too many people that I got to thank
12	and I think the list is so long so I'm not going to tire the Court
13	with that. But I want to thank everybody: My family, my wife, my
14	kids.
15	It's hard to come out of prison after 27 years and not be
16	angry, sometimes to act natural. And my wife put up with it and she
17	has helped me greatly. I am really grateful to my wife and my kids
18	mostly and thank you.
19	THE COURT: Mr. Rodriguez, I think it's important for the Court
20	to acknowledge that sometimes the criminal justice system makes
21	mistakes.
22	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.
23	THE COURT: Sometimes the defense attorney makes mistakes,
24	sometimes the Court makes mistakes not this Court but some courts
25	might make mistakes even this Court makes mistakes, and sometimes

the prosecutor makes a mistake. And sometimes these mistakes are minor and do not effect a defendant's right to a fair trial and sometimes these mistakes are consequential, monumental and they do in fact deprive a defendant of his right to a fair trial.

What is important to me is that we have a criminal justice system that is self-reflective, that is willing to look in the mirror, to look inward so that we can quickly correct miscarriages of justice when they occur.

Now in your case, Mr. Rodriguez, the miscarriage of justice took way too long to discover and it took an act outside of the criminal justice system, the governor's, Governor Cuomo's commutation of your life sentence and release from prison after 27 years. Mr. Rodriguez, you deserve better than that. Yet it seems from everything I'm hearing that you never lost faith and you are lucky enough, you are blessed enough to have the Innocence Project take up your cause and lucky enough to have the District Attorney's office reinvestigate your case and discover that there were indeed some documents in your case, some Brady material, some evidence that was favorable to you which would likely have affected the jury's verdict.

The miscarriage of justice in your case, Mr. Rodriguez, took too long to discover and I regret that, but I am glad that we finally got here even though I recognize that, as Mr. Masters said, this brings no comfort or solace to the victim's family or to your beautiful family – I just became familiar with this case in the

1	last week or so. I did not preside over Mr. Rodriguez's trial or
2	his earlier motion to vacate his conviction. Nevertheless, I do
3	wish to thank the Innocence Project, Ms. Morrison and
4	Mr. Margulis-Ohnuma, for their work on this case and the work they
5	do generally in this area as well as the District Attorney's office,
6	Mr. Masters and acting District Attorney Jack Ryan for
7	reinvestigating the case after the Governor commuted your sentence.
8	So I say simply to you: Good luck to you, Mr. Rodriguez, the
9	motion to vacate the conviction is granted and the indictment is
10	hereby dismissed. I will seal I will stay sealing until I have
11	an application to seal the conviction. And again, good luck to you,
12	sir. Thank you.
13	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.
14	MR. MASTERS: Thank you.
15	
16	* * * *
17	
18	CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF
19	THE ORIGINAL STENOGRAPHIC MINUTES TAKEN OF THIS
20	PROCEEDING.
21	
22	GAIL J. NEUFELD, RPR
23	Official Court Reporter
24	

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